spreading or slightly ascending pedicels subtended by lanceolate bracts about half their length: calyx about 4 cm. high, the divisions lance-attenuate: corolla as in *L. producta*, but the oblong-lanceolate divisions narrower: the sinuses between the filaments narrow and acute. — *L. quadrifolia*, L., var., Gray, l. c. 273. — In damp thickets, Maine to the District of Columbia. MAINE, Wells Beach, July 23, 1898 (*J. C. Parlin & M. L. Fernald*): NEW YORK, White Plains (*H. J. Clark*): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington (*Dr. Crandall*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6. — *Lysimachia producta:* fig. 1, upper portion of plant, reduced; fig. 2, corolla; fig. 3, androecium. *L. polyantha:* fig. 4, upper portion of plant, reduced; fig. 5, corolla; fig. 6, androecium.

PINUS BANKSIANA ON MT. DESERT ISLAND. — Since the discovery of the northern scrub pine (*Pinus Banksiana*, Lamb.) on Schoodic Mountain and about Prospect Harbor, in the coast town of Gouldsboro, Maine,[1] I have expected to find it on Mount Desert Island as well, although the wide expanse of Frenchman's Bay intervenes. After much unsuccessful search in all parts of the Island, I was fortunate enough in July, 1898, to discover it on an eastern slope of Green Mountain. There were about thirty small trees from six to twelve feet in height — all cone-bearing — scattered over a small area on a sheltered part of the mountain side. Owing to the protected situation, the trees were symmetrical, not dwarfed and contorted like those on Schoodic Mountain, or flattened and weather-beaten like those of the pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*, Mill.) on the exposed ridges elsewhere on Green Mountain. I noticed a few young trees of *P. Banksiana*, so that, if spared by fire, this interesting pine ought to increase at this station.

It should be here mentioned that it was reported some years ago to the late Edwin Faxon and myself, that on a certain farm near Long Heath, east of Somesville, a rather tall tree, "somewhere between a spruce and a pine," and the only one of its kind, had grown for many years. After one or two unsuccessful attempts we found the spot where the tree had been until broken down by an ice storm the winter before. No trace of it was then left from which its identity could be determined, but there is good reason to suppose that it was *Pinus Banksiana*. After the discovery of the Green Mountain station I took specimens of the pine to Somesville and showed them to persons who knew and had

[1] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **16**: 294, 295.

noticed the peculiarities of the unidentified tree. Without hesitation they asserted that the cones and foliage of this tree were the same. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that larger trees of *Pinus Banksiana* may be found at a lower altitude on Mount Desert, as they are on the Schoodic Peninsula. — E. L. Rand, Boston, Mass.

Kalmia latifolia in Vermont. — Through the kindness of Prof. L. R. Jones, of the University of Vermont, I have been enabled to see specimens of the Mountain Laurel from two localities in his State: Pownal, where Mr. W. W. Eggleston collected the plant on West Mountain, July 24, 1898; and Newfane, where the species was taken on the banks of West River, June, 1894. Prof. Jones tells me that he has seen the plant near Brattleboro. Dr. A. J. Grout also reports it as abundant at Newfane and Dummerston.

The space devoted to this plant in my list in Rhodora, Vol. I, No. 5, can now be filled with a cross. — Walter Deane.

A peculiar state of Polyporus pergamenus. — An unusual form of the very variable *Polyporus* (*Polystictus*) *pergamenus* Fr. was found in Middlesex Fells in November, by Mrs. H. C. DeLong. It shows in a remarkable way the tendency of the species, long ago noted by Peck, to revive the second year by putting on a new growth at the edge of the pileus. In this case, to judge from the specimens, the branch or trunk on which the plants had grown the first year having been turned upside down, the new growth took place with the pilei of the first year inverted. Under these conditions the plant had a rare chance to display that ready adaptability to circumstances common to this and other species. Along the outer edges, now turned up, of the old pilei, new pilei developed in a normal position, a number of new ones on each of the old. As these grew nearly to normal size their bases developed a confluent portion, effused over the under (originally upper) surface of the old pilei. Though the revivification took place mainly along the edges, numerous tiny pilei were formed on projecting portions of the old hymenium. In these, which began to grow vertically upward, the dorsal (normally upper) surface faced uniformly the distal (outer) edges of the old pilei, their lateral expansion thus corresponding with the transverse serial lines of pores that are characteristic of the species. On the other hand, the unvarying tendency of the much larger sec-